

His Worship the Mayor of Sydney (Mr. C.J. Roberts) yesterday entertained his Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus, G.C.B., and a distinguished company, at the Town Hall. The Banners of England, Australia, and other countries hung out

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The company, having duly received the privilege and pleasure to propose was that of "His Excellency the Governor, Lord Augustus Loftus." (Prolonged cheering.) He felt very proud of being in a position to ask the representative of Her Majesty the Queen to accept the hospitality of the city, and he was highly delighted that his Excellency should honour him by his request and acceptance. His Excellency had a high compliment to him in that the Her Majesty had paid a high compliment to New South Wales in appointing as her representative a gentleman of such vast ability and experience as his Excellency, whom he had the honour of calling his guest to-day. (Cheers.) For many years past, as most of his Excellency's hon. members had known, he had held positions, in which he represented her Britannic Majesty, demanding the highest political talent and diplomacy. (Cheers.) During the Russo-Turkish war Lord Augustus Loftus represented Great Britain at the Congress of Constantinople, and he was one of the plenipotentiaries to the satisfaction of his Sovereign. Therefore the people of New South Wales had reason to be proud that they had as their representative a gentleman of such high attainments. (Cheers.) It was a fortunate matter that his Excellency arrived in time to open our first International Exhibition, and that he should be able to do so with distinction in a very great degree to make that enterprise as glorious a success as the colonists could desire. (Cheers.) His Excellency was not a man who would sit in Parliament and not sitting, as the lecture which he would deliver to-night would enable him to acquire himself if with the people of the colony, and, as he was a man of such high attainments, it was the greatest use to which might be put of his visit. No doubt these men would pay every respect to any advice his Excellency might offer for the welfare and advancement of the colony, but it was not the duty of the Government to turn to the wealth of the representative of Her Majesty the Queen.

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SIR WILIAM ALLEN returned thanks on behalf of the representative branch of the Legislature. He said that there was a total abstention from the Government of the whole branch last night, but that he was not sure that the Government were not indebted to the Legislature for the support which they had given to the Government. He said that he was not sure that the Government were not indebted to the Legislature for the support which they had given to the Government. He said that he was not sure that the Government were not indebted to the Legislature for the support which they had given to the Government.

Professor ROULEAUX responded. He expressed his thanks on behalf of the foreign Commissioners. When the Commissioners came to this country, they were well acquainted with the work of the Commission. On their arrival they were met by the President of the Commission, who had been stationed at this city, and especially by the splendid building which had been prepared for the Exhibition. He mentioned the fact that the Commission had been able to obtain the most accurate, exacting design and proportions. (Cheers.) It was a sign that the colony had done all that it possibly could. He mentioned the fact that the Commission had been taking every interest in all that concerned the foreign representatives. They were men who he could say were most active and zealous in the great work, and he mentioned the names of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the other members of the Commission. (Cheers.) Calling attention to the President (Lord Augustus Loftus), he drank his health, and this was an excellent opportunity for the President to say a few words. He mentioned the fact that the Commission had been able to obtain the most accurate, exacting design and proportions. (Cheers.) He mentioned the fact that the Commission had been taking every interest in all that concerned the foreign representatives. They were men who he could say were most active and zealous in the great work, and he mentioned the names of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the other members of the Commission. (Cheers.)

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were not so ungenerously disposed, to have considered his greatest enemy amongst the army of Commissioners. But, as it was not in our power to prevent the matter from coming up, but we might anticipate that the local Commissioners would be able to meet and remove the bulk of them; still, the experienced gentlemen might find beyond their powers; for he feared the railway between this and Victoria would not be completed in time to enable them to do so. His own profession had found a cure for that deadly travellers' ailment from the ocean—sea-sickness. (Laughter and cheers.) There were but few of several instances of it, and it was not the complete cure of the great undertaking, but it was to be hoped that in spite of them it would prove both a success and a benefit to New South Wales. (Cheers.) He trusted that the Government would be able to assist the Commissioners with all the honours, and wish them and their undertaking all the success it so well deserved, and would also salute themselves and others so well merited. (Cheers.)

our country and its resources. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with applause.

Captain BURNES briefly responded.

Mr. WILLIAMS also responded. He said he arrived here before Her Majesty's accession, and was the first Consul in these colonies—an office he held for twenty-one years, and was ever afterwards employed in the Colonial Office in the United States, and now he was Consul again. He regretted that as far as position was concerned, Sydney ought to have been made the Consulate-General, but the truth was that of which the discovery of gold was the result. Sydney shortly after its discovery had a larger number of Americans were attracted to that colony. The Consulate-General was established there. But New South Wales was growing and raising grain, and perhaps the Consulate-General should be in Sydney.

Alderman TAYLOR proposed the toast of the President, which, having been duly honoured, was responded to by Mr. BURNES.

QUESTION.

Romanians disprove, and the conscience of very good Romanians disprove. The lecturer went on to say that the alterations in the constitution of the Ministry of Education, particularly in the appendix to the Pastoral, contained the decrees of the Romanian prelates of Victor. From these would be seen how great are their demands for money. The Government grant, they have to erect schools at the private cost. They wish grants of money that they may erect schools in every village and in every corner of the country. In other words, they claim an enormous endowment of Romanians. For not only would these schools be used for places of juvenile instruction, but also for the education of the clergy. The Government disprove. The proof of the above assertion is in Doc. IV.—“For the erecting and conducting of the schools, the State shall give a stipend to the teachers in proportion of the public revenue, which are yearly set apart for the education of the people.” The present teachers are trained by officers of the Council, the State. The State pays the salaries of the teachers, and by officers appointed by the Bishops, the Roman Catholic teachers, and they claim that the Government ought to pay for the education of the clergy. The Government disprove, and do not pay for its maintenance. Decree VI. says: “Since the education of youth greatly depends upon the choice of teachers, it is right that they should be not only adorned

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My hands. And, also, one clause of the Act smacks the teacher is not to neglect any occasion to inspire in the pupils a respect for the rights of the individual and of the public liberties. What a pretty pious thing must have been said to whom such an injunction required to be made as a condition of his being permitted to teach! The substance of the teachings of which the Jesuits are the principal source the lecturer would quote from a report of proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies in the month of June, 1879, in which the following words were pronounced: "M. Frère Orban (a Liberal) said, 'The Jesuits, the institutions of the country are in peril, owing to the attitude of the Catholic party under the Emperor, and that the Liberal party is in peril, owing to the attitude of the Catholic party under the Emperor, but that it is the Liberals who are on the defensive and have to sustain the war against the enemies of the Republic.' The Liberal party is in peril, owing to the Ultramontan party said, 'That his party recognizes the Pope indeed as its chief, but that the Vatican does not wish to be the chief of the world, and that the Ultramontan party if the Vatican wished to destroy the Belgian Parliament

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Roger Bode, by the grace of God and the favour of the
Apostolic See, Archbishop of Sydney and Metropolitan, to
Clergy, Secular and Regular, and the Faithful of the
Archdiocese.

themselves against it; nor does it follow, from their being one in this, that they are mutual friends: because two, for their own private reasons, hate a third man, that does not even tend to prove that they love each other. Those who profess the Catholic faith and those who protest against that faith can, for causes known to

The English nation, though it be not Catholic, is still many ways profoundly Christian. For wellnigh 1000 years England lay steeped, as in a bath of supernatural light, in the strong Christianity of the Catholic Church; and the benign influence of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy, at that most touching period of England's history, still retains a certain sway over the people's conscience. It took

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changed, but in the depths, sleeping, but not dead, the

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Now how does all this bear upon Catholic education? We bear upon it in the directest manner. For, if Englishmen are to be true to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, they must be in the holding of a creed which they think a grand truth, they will be consistent, and will love honesty and courage. They will be true to the great ideal, if there is to be diversity of creed, all events there must be diversity of honesty and in the holding to that diversity. national honesty and thoroughness with them is a thing which is not to be sacrificed to any other. God, there is a chance of his being true to his country. he who would barter away his religion, or treat it as a mere tool, is unworthy to be a citizen. He is unworthy of our trial. Hence, though he claims Catholicity, an Englishman has no faith in a lukewarm Catholic, any more than in a lukewarm Protestant. He would prefer, let the law be brought up honest and thorough, to the law that would set a chance of holding our own, and maintaining the prestige of the Empire. Let the young, who will take our law as they find it, be brought up to the great ideal, that all, of whatever creed, have equal chance in the race, whilst such is earnestly and thoroughly trained in his own religion, and in the principles of the law, and in the love for life's battle when it comes.

What is the consequence of this master-principle which we have here? It is that the English people think that that creed which the nation has rejected for 400 years is the truest equal treatment with the established creed in the national educational system for the people. England has no other educational system, and we will that England shall not be a thoroughly good one helps towards the national ideal. There are no pampered 'Publicschools,' say for the young of the aristocracy, and no 'Publicschools' for the poorest in Britain. All are treated exactly alike on the principle of equal opportunity. England, Wales, and Scotland for the year 1878, there were 1,000,000 of the population, and 1,000,000 of the population were passing.

The year ending 31st December 1878, there were 1,000,000 of the population, and 1,000,000 of the population were passing.

The claim of Catholic schools on the Parliamentary roll fell under seven heads: the first for average attendance of 150, 150; the second for the second average attendance of 150, 150; the third for the third average attendance of 150, 150; the fourth for the fourth average attendance of 150, 150; the fifth for the fifth average attendance of 150, 150; the sixth for the sixth average attendance of 150, 150; the seventh for the seventh average attendance of 150, 150.



"The grant to Catholic schools in Scotland for the same period was £19,370 8s. 7d. The rate of grant for Scotland per scholar in average attendance was, in Catholic schools, 16s. 6½d.; in Church of Scotland schools, 16s. 11½d.; in Free Church schools, 16s. 6d.; in Episcopal Church schools,

"Was it out of love or tenderness to Catholicity, as such, that the great statesmen of England framed such a system as this? and was it because they loved the Pope that the English people accepted it? All who have any knowledge of the national spirit are well aware that, had there not been

English subject, the national apostasy, and respecting, as gentlemen do, the conscientious convictions of me humblest, gave fair play to all, and conciliated the love and affection of England's Catholic subjects. Thus the great and noblest of our own countrymen, in the broad contents of international life; her nerves and sinew will be tough, her heart sound; the principles of her imperial sway will still be founded in the principles of her domestic life. The wide-spread principles of statesmanship, maintain a system of education based on a principle that will satisfy the requirements of the Catholic Church. In respecting "Secularist Education," we are not really, really, doing anything to offend the Catholic Church, by maintaining our subjects as Catholics we are doing untold service to the State. Here, interests are identical. Here, whilst we are holding, or struggling, for our own, we are laying in the path of our countrymen, the path of duty.

honestly, on which Imperial England's greatness mainly rests.

those who are satisfied with Public schools.
 "Therefore my beloved brethren, be steadfast and immovable; as always standing in the word of the Lord, knowing that your labour is not vain in the Lord." 1 Cor. iii. 14. "For ye seek, brethren, rejoice, be perfect, take exhortation, be of one mind, have peace; and the God of peace and of love shall be with you."
 The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the charity of God, and the communion of the saints be with all of us.
 "Given at Sydney, and appointed to be read in all churches and chapels of the archdiocese of Sydney, on Sunday, August 24, 1879.
 "A ROSEA BEND,
 "Archbishop of Sydney and Metropolitan."
 See Melbourne Argus, October 8, 1876.
 1. Cor. chap. vi.
 11. Cor. chap. xiii., 11, 13.

THE RENOVOLUNT ASTUM, PARRAMATTA.
 — TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
 Sir.—In reply to Mr. Williamson's letter of the 30th ult. I beg to say that I have endeavoured to contradict that gentleman by documentary evidence as to my visiting the said Astum. I will quote a letter received by me from Mrs.

to money for interludes No. 1. Now, that I had
got much to interfere with the service of the
No. 1. Mr. Williamson said, "I am sorry, but I
was going on Sunday last. I did not go
to No. 1 ward where Monday was until after the singing
of the hymns, who called out in a loud tone of voice, "I don't
know it is, Mr. Smart, you have just frightened, I
am sure, the people of the church, and I am sorry
for the presence of Mr. Dennis, said the service was very
enjoying to him. Here are his own words in a letter he
sent to me by the post—
"To J. V. Bennett—
"Sir,—A letter appeared in to-day's *J.P.*, signed R.
Williamson, stating that I requested the ladies or others
to sing hymns, and that I was not satisfied with the
philosophically. I never requested them to sing, as
at the singing and organ playing was irritating, venacious,
and, as I have said, I was not present, and, as a
Roman Catholic, contrary to my religious convictions
to present at Protestant service, whether of prayer or service
of any kind. I am sure you and cannot desire to be in a
ward where I could be so abused. I am sure you
asked them to sing any hymns from Sankey's collection,
I did not object last Sunday, as there was a notice up
of the service, and I was not present, and I was not
there considered my object as useless."
—JAMES MOONEY.
Benevolent Asylum, George street, Farristown, August
20th, 1879."

much for statement No. 2. A more deliberate falsehood
as never told than that relating to the man King. After
the singing of the hymns, the organ was played, and
I simply know what King told me. The story of
Williamson is perfectly true. The old fellow told me himself
that he was not present at the singing of the hymns, and
he remained there he did not fall on the floor, but how
it was in No. 4 at that time, and Bray, poor fellow, has only
to say, as he told me himself half the people in the
church were present, and I was not present, and I was not

[illegible]

in temperate climates in the winter ; and all

that would be wanted would be to establish and maintain the winter temperature here at the place of slaughter, in the railway vans, and in the city meat market and store-rooms. There would be no question of keeping on hand a year's or a month's supply. Little if anything more would be necessary in Sydney, where than storage provision to adjust variations in supply and demand for day and night use, and the science of refrigeration has advanced quite far enough to provide for the satisfaction of these moderate demands without any ruinous outlay. Some light was thrown upon this point by an article on the BELL-COLEMAN process copied into the *Herald* from the *Times* on the 12th instant. Underneath this system cold is produced by the compression and expansion of atmospheric air, and it is said that the application of it has passed

beyond the region of hopeful experiment into that of practical success. The process has been employed with economy and efficiency in conveying meat across the Atlantic, and that is an operation which would place a greater strain upon it than anything that need be encountered in supplying Sydney with meat killed in the mountain districts.

in our system of national education which are calculated to offend the consciences even of the most scrupulous members of the Catholic communion. There is one matter, however, not perhaps of first-rate magnitude, still of considerable importance, which its authors appear to have overlooked, and which we make them a present of. Among the books prescribed for examination by the Barristers' Admission Board, under the new rules, is one, "Grotius de Jure Belli et

the preface to the English translation published in 1788, was placed, in 1872, by the then Pope, on the list of prohibited books. So far as we are aware, it has not since been removed. There is surely some

thing like hardship in requiring Roman Catholic law students to study such a book as a condition of admission to the bar. For that matter, however, there is a very genuine hardship in requiring any law students, Protestant, Catholic, or Mahomedan, to study it. One might as well send undergraduates to study the State papers before allowing them to pass in English history as force law students to study Grotius before allowing them to pass in international law. It played an important part in its day

and had a considerable influence in moulding the current ideas as to the rights of belligerents and non-belligerents, of conquerors and conquered; and that influence was all on the side of moderation and mercy, and justice. It was a valid contribution towards the progress of society. If the history of jurisprudence has to be studied, some knowledge of the book of Grotius and of its effect, and of its main principles, cannot be overlooked. But as a text-book it is not only diffuse, but contains several doctrines quite at variance with

what is now regarded as law or policy, and the expediency of compelling our young law students to wade through it is more than questionable. What, for instance, we may ask, is the young fresh from the University, and of unsophisticated mind, to make out of such passage as this (Book I, ch. iii, sec. 8) "And here we must first reject their opinion which will have the supreme power to be always, and without exception in the people. . . . It shall refute it with these arguments. . . . It is

to whom he pleases (!) as appears both by the Hebrew and Roman laws. Why should we not, therefore, be as lawful for a people that are at their own disposal to deliver up themselves to any one or more persons, and transfer the right of governing them upon him or them without reserving any share of that right to themselves?" If we object that, in spite of Hebrew or Roman laws, no one can have the right voluntarily to make slaves of his posterity to all time, he would reply, as in reference to

parallel question he does (Book II, ch. x.), "Habeat ergo quilibet liberum hominem, qui non yet born can have no right, as that substance which is not yet in being has accidents." Have the Jesuits, whom PASCAL discomitted, anything much more outrageous to show than this. It is not surprising that that Church which abolished the villanage of the middle ages, and which, whatever its merits or demerits may be, has, throughout its long career, fought slavery at every turn, should have marked its disapproval of such sentiments as these. In another passage

(Book II, ch. V., sec. 6), we are told that "Though the paternal authority be a personal and annexed to the relation of a father that it can never be taken from him and transferred to another; yet may a father naturally, and where the Civil Law does not obstruct it, *place his child and sell him to* if there be necessity for it, and no other way of maintaining him." This sound sufficiently startling to modern ears. The work is really to a large extent one of a kind, and therefore that would not be

theology, and as being looked upon as more than questionable by any Christian sect of the present day. A chapter on marriage is dragged in, in a manner that is really most extraordinary in a book professing to treat of international law, and the question of prohibited degrees is gone into at great length. In reference to one matter, we find the following singular view enunciated (Book II., chap. V., sec. 14): "To marry an aunt by the father's side is forbidden, but to marry a brother's daughter

where there's the same degree of sin, is illu-
forbiden." We need not follow the illus-
trious author through the arguments
which he establishes this curious distinction.
It will hardly, we imagine, commend itself
to any one, "not sufficiently learned to
have lost his common sense." We may
remark that if the Jews boast of a
Index expurgatorius, GAOTIC's great work
would probably be found on it also, as he
habitually alludes to that important and re-
spectable section of the community in the

charitable style cultivated by the divines of the 16th century. The same applies to the heathens and unorthodox Christians of all times. Enough, we think, has been said to show that the book has been prescribed for study by law students without, in all probability, having been read by any of those who prescribed it. Certainly it cannot have been read by any of the Catholic members of the Board, of whom there are several. There is yet a *locus penitentie*, however. No one has yet come up for examination

under the new rules, and it is still open to the
Board to remove Grotius from the list of
books for examination before any one does go
up. We do not know whether those who
framed the new rules have themselves man-

From the Registrar-General's half-yearly statement it appears that the gain to the population for the six months ending last June was 18,270, making a total of 712,016. This gives an annual rate of increase equal to 5½ per cent, which is larger by one-twelfth than the average rate during the previous decade. The annual death-rate was 16·42 per thousand—a little in excess of the average; and the birth-rate was 18·48 per thousand. Although more boys were

Kingdom we must look to supply our deficiency, and at the time of last census there was a surplus of females over males in all the three kingdoms numbering altogether 892,088. What use was made of these facts last year by the managers of our immigration regulations? According to official returns the total number of immigrants from the United Kingdom at the public expense was 5150, and of these 403 were males, and 4747 were females. That the public money is being spent to increase instead of reducing the disparity of the sexes. This is a grave mistake, and for many

here indicated for the United States. It is safe for our public men to ignore facts like these! There are some other things which should be said. The statistics of the United Kingdom, the source from which the statistics of the United Kingdom at the public expense consisted of 33 per cent. of Roman Catholics, and the rest of various religions, which gives the former body an excess of one-seventh over their proportion at the last census. As the colony has been threatened with a large importation of Roman Catholics from abroad for the purpose of upsetting its system of common school education, this also is a matter worth mentioning. Two years ago, before the coming of immigrants from the United Kingdom, the proportion of the population of the colony was as follows:

between settlements in the interior, for multiplying our industries, and for utilizing the raw materials which nature has stored up in our territories in such marvellous profusion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It will be seen by our cable news that in view of an early dissolution, Mr. Gladstone and Sir Charles Dilke have been already addressing the electors. Of course they condemn the foreign policy of the Government, and they will make this matter the principal battle ground at the ensuing elections. The weather in the

lency, in a speech in response to the toast of his health, drew attention to the sanitary condition of the city and suburbs, and to the necessity for improvement in that matter; his Excellency also suggested that some alteration for the better might be made in Hyde Park after the loyal and patriotic address of the other day. "The President," he said, "has been very graciously received by the Foreign Commissioners," "The Local Commissioners, and the resident Consuls." The tables were spread with a liberal supply of excellent viands and wines, and were arranged and decorated with great taste so as to present an elegant effect. The interior of the hall, and the corridors leading to it, were draped with flags, and notwithstanding the difficulties pre-

As we have already announced, the opening of the railway to Gunnedah will take place on the 10th of next month. In the absence of the Excellency the Governor, who will be unable to attend, the formal opening of the line will devolve upon the Hon. John Lackay as Minister for Works. The presence of the Hon. Sir John Robertson on the occasion will be a feature of special interest. The "oldest inhabitant" is generally a very mythical personage; but the people of Gunnedah will be able to recognise the identity of that individual in Sir John, who connects the laws of settlement with the present time. The railway was first taken up land within 40 miles of the Gunnedah country in 1898, more than

delayed in consequence. Until the Coonabara, which with the Collaroy left Newcastle on Wednesday night at 11 o'clock, had entered the Heads, shortly before 6 o'clock, everything was clear; but Captain Adams observed the fog coming out of Middle Harbour, and guessed at once that he would be stopped by it before he reached Bradley's Head. The conjecture proved too true, for before Bradley's was reached every landmark was completely hidden from sight, and the master of the steamer had to be so reduced that at last it became necessary to anchor. The whistle of the steamer was blown at intervals, and as the fog thinned

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Government Notices.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 11th August, 1879.

STORIES FOR GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
Tenders will be received at this office until **THURSDAY, 29th September, 1879**, at 11 o'clock, from persons willing to contract for the following annual supply of stores for the year 1880, for the Government Railways.
Conditions for the supply of the articles, and all particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the Commissioner for Railways, Sydney; or at the stores, Redfern and Newcastle.

Article.	Quantity.	Unit.	Per.
0-1-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-2-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-3-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-4-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-5-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-6-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-7-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-8-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-9-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-10-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-11-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-12-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-13-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-14-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-15-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-16-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-17-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-18-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-19-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-20-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-21-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-22-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-23-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-24-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-25-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-26-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-27-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-28-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-29-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-30-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-31-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-32-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-33-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-34-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-35-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-36-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-37-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-38-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-39-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-40-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-41-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-42-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-43-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-44-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-45-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-46-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-47-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-48-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-49-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-50-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-51-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-52-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
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0-54-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-55-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-56-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-57-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
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0-61-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
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0-63-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-64-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-65-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-66-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-67-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-68-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-69-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-70-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-71-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-72-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-73-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-74-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-75-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-76-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-77-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-78-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-79-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-80-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-81-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-82-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-83-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-84-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-85-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-86-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-87-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-88-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-89-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-90-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-91-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-92-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-93-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-94-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-95-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-96-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-97-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-98-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-99-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-100-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.

Article.	Quantity.	Unit.	Per.
0-1-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-2-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-3-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-4-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-5-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-6-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-7-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-8-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-9-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-10-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-11-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-12-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-13-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-14-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-15-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-16-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-17-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-18-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-19-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-20-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-21-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-22-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-23-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-24-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-25-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-26-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-27-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-28-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-29-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-30-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-31-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-32-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-33-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-34-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-35-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-36-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-37-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-38-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-39-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-40-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-41-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-42-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-43-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-44-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-45-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-46-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-47-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-48-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-49-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-50-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-51-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-52-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-53-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-54-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-55-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-56-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-57-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-58-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-59-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-60-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-61-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-62-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-63-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-64-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-65-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-66-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-67-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-68-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-69-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-70-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-71-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-72-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-73-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-74-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-75-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-76-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-77-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-78-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-79-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-80-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-81-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-82-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-83-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-84-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-85-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-86-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-87-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-88-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-89-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-90-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-91-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-92-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-93-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-94-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-95-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-96-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-97-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-98-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-99-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.
0-100-Caster	45,000	gallons	per gallon.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS FOR RAILWAY SMALL STORES.
Tenders will be received at this office until **11 a.m. on THURSDAY, 29th September, 1879**, from persons willing to contract for the supply of the following small stores for the year 1880, for the Government Railways.
Conditions for the supply of the articles, and all particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the Commissioner for Railways, Sydney; or at the stores, Redfern and Newcastle.

STREET IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.
The Executive Council of the Municipality of Redfern, having deemed it expedient to open and make the street mentioned in the schedule appended hereto, to be maintained at the expense of the ratepayers, who it passes: **NOTICE** is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 4th William IV. No. 11, and in pursuance of the resolution of the Council of the Municipality of Redfern, a new street is to be opened in the Municipality of Redfern, and the name of the street is to be "STREET IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN."

No.	Description of Street.	Owner or Occupier.	Address.
75-2968	Douglas-street, from Street dedicated to R. 10-1011.	Private sub-purchaser.	124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700

PLACANCY 6-1-2

VACANCY for 1 or 2 gentlemen, in a private family
41, Phillip-street, Bath.

VACANCY for married couple, also single gentlemen.
1, Stanley-street, opposite Grammar School, Bath.

FIVE GUINEAS WEEKLY for three months will be
given for a plainly-furnished HOUSE, seven or eight rooms a
month, and full particulars, Arthur Outitt, 400, Strand,
W.C., at-street.

WANTED by a young Lady, a furnished BEDROOM
in TOWN. M. H. HERALD OFFICE.

WANTED by married Lady, respectable BOARD and
RESIDENCE in suburban villa, near Bath, W.C. or F. O.

WANTED, a furnished HOUSE, 6 or 7 rooms; North
Shore preferred. Burditt, 83, George-street.

WANTED, furnished ROOM, in locality where school
school is required. Verity, Park-street Post-office.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private
family, by a single gentleman. Apply, stating terms,
dear, Post-office, William-street.

WANTED, by gentleman and lady, **SITTING** and **COOKS**, with use of kitchen. State terms. A. B. C., 144 D. Office.

WANTED to rent or purchase, **FAMILY RESIDENCE**, with paddock adjoining, in suburb of Sydney, to be beautiful and good society. S. F. M., A. H. Evans's Office.

Houses and Land for Sale

LOTMENT OF LAND, Dowling-street, *a few feet* from William-street. Apply 144, Alberto-terrace.

GRICULTURAL FARMS and **Orchards** for **SALE**. **W. DOWLING**, W. DOWLING & CO., 144, Alberto-terrace.

FOR SALE, first-class stone 7-roomed **HOUSE**, situated in Hall-street, Balmain. J. W. Camper, 33, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, first-class **FAMILY RESIDENCE**, at Burwood. Apply J. W. Camper, 33, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, a desirable **RESIDENCE**, Balmain, built of brick, cemented, £1100. BURRITT, 333, George-st.

NORFEST LODGE—For Sale, pretty Cottage, 5 rooms, with bath, electric lights, gas, and water, and a fine view of the city. Price \$1,200. Apply to J. H. DUNN, 312 Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, the 2 COTTAGES, adjoining the Farm Hall Hotel, in Huntington-street, Bedford. For full price and particulars, apply to W. L. DUNN, 312 Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, the HOUSE, 100 West-church-street, 4 rooms, kitchen, scullery, bath, pantry, water, gas; close to "buses"; may terms. G. KILMISTIN, corner Coan and West-church-street.

FOR SALE, HOUSE, 100 West-church-street, 4 rooms, kitchen, balcony, and good out-outhouse; land, 1/2 acre; a back entrance; Torrens Act title; price \$650; may terms. G. KILMISTIN, corner Coan and West-church-street.

RATT and BOND, 125 Pitt-st.

DEPESHAM, WHALEYBROUGH ESTATE,—CHERRY LAND, in lots to suit purchasers, and fronting wide view of the city. Apply to J. S. HUFFLER, corner Balmori Road and Marine-avenue, or to the owner, who will sell for cash or on terms. P. E. HENDRICK, Charley for good and safe.

FOR SALE, the HOUSE, 100 West-church-street, 4 rooms, kitchen, balcony, and good out-outhouse; land, 1/2 acre; a back entrance; Torrens Act title; price \$650; may terms. G. KILMISTIN, corner Coan and West-church-street.

bargain, a genuine-built 6-roomed brick HOUSE, bal-
 cony, verandah, good back entrance, etc., within 10 minutes
 walk of the city, 2 miles from the station. **131, Pitt-st.**
MURRY HILLS.—For SALE, in Campbell-street,
 HOUSE, 6 rooms, bathroom, and washhouse, bal on stone,
 no roof, verandah and balcony, gas and water; title freehold,
 c. £700; early terms can be arranged. **132, Pitt-st.**
BATT AND RODD.
133, Pitt-street.
MURRY HILLS.—For immediate sale, HOUSE,
 well built, brick on stone, 4 rooms, balcony; slate roof; title
 freehold, c. £700; early terms can be arranged. **134, Pitt-st.**
 near Moore Park, 2 miles from the station, a very well
 valuation good, near Moore Park. **135, Pitt-street.**
BATT AND RODD.
136, Pitt-street.
To Let.
SMALL RESIDENCE now vacant, healthy, good view
 rent, 18s. E. Rumsey, house agent, 413, George-street.
 NEW

ALMAIN-COTTAGE, to LET. Nicholson-street, 4 rooms and kitchen. R. at 83, Bathurst-street.

KITCHEN'S SHOW TO LET. Apply to T. Williams, 214, George-street.

COACHHOUSE, stable, bay, loft, and room, in Hyde Park, to be LET. W. P. Woolcott, Pitt-street.

HOUSE TO LET. See advertisement in "Herald," 14th April. C. Jackson, or W. J. Brenhall, 181, King-street.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, or 3 Rooms for gentlemen; private family; parlour, garden, 135, Bourke-street.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE, in Kingshurst, to LET. Apply to J. W. G. 376, George-street.

HOUSE TO LET, near HUNTER-STREET, in GEORGE-STREET, a VERY LARGE WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE, with 20 windows and 2000 feet. Hurdle and Gorman, 175, Pitt-street.

HOUSE TO LET, 4 rooms, yard, good oven. Apply 4,

HOUSE AND STABLES TO LET. Apply to Mr. Parman, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's Paddock.
HOTEL TO LET, at Carcarron, known as Tattersall's Hotel, near the station. The premises are well adapted for business purposes, and every convenience and management could be made to pay well. For particulars apply to W. J. Derwin, Glasgow.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. G. & C. Macdonald, 87, St. George's, EIGHT LARGE ROOMS, with kitchen, rear garden, and bath, for sale or to let. Apply to Mrs. MANN, FACING OCEAN. Inquire of Mrs. STEPHENSON, corner of Glasgow and Victoria streets.
LARGE TOWN HOUSE, in the most desirable position of the city for a boarding-house, especially for professional people, who can have the advantage of being close to the city at a fair price. Apply to
W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.
Furnished **HOUSES TO LET**, without publicity.
DOBBIE PARK.—TO LET, nos. 4, Diamond-terrace, Fitzroy-street, hall, 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, gas, &c. Apply to Messrs. G. & C. MACDONALD, 87, St. George's.
MACDONALD TOWN.—Munni-street, near New-

WATERLOO.—**COTTAGE TO LET.** Five rooms, kitchen, bath, and closets; also a coalhouse. Apply to Mrs. Anna L. Brown, 609½, Pitt-street.

WATERLOO.—**TO LET FOR A TERM.** Position of a College building, containing six classrooms, two lecture halls, gymnasium, ice machine, bathroom, etc. South and Manual, 318, Water-st.

WATERLOO SHORE.—A four-roomed **COTTAGE** is let, in Myrtle-avenue. Apply A. Evert, Mount-street.

PETERSHAM.—**COTTAGE TO LET,** with every convenience. Apply to Mr. Truman, corner of Myrtle and Elm-streets.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.—A comfortable **COTTAGE** terminated. Apply Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, Springfield.

NO LIT. HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, gas, and water. Apply J. W. Campbell, No. 8, Hunter-street.

NO LIT. HOUSE, furnished, containing 8 rooms. Apply J. W. Campbell, 33, Hunter-street.

NO LIT. NO. 3, Maude-treasure, Barcom-street, Duxbury; 6 rooms and kitchen. G. H. Barker, 1st Floor, 170, North Church-st.

10 LET, furnished, in town, the whole or part of COY-
 TAGE, Newton, St. George street.
 10 LET, HOUSE, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, Crown Road,
 of Quarry street, Ulmco. Apply a brick.
 10 LET, A HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, balcony, &c.,
 15, Backingford street, near Rodin's and
 10 LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, bath, kitchen, Victoria Building,
 Howland street, near Paddington Brewery.
 10 LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, and washhouse,
 2, Gottenham terrace, Gottenham street, &c.
 10 LET, 2 comfortable rooms, bath, kitchen, St. George's
 Parade, & second HOUSE, water and gas. Next door.
 10 LET, HOUSE, four rooms, near Moore Park.
 Jacob's Hotel, Bathurst and Sussex streets.
 10 LET, small HOUSE, 3 rooms, near St. J. Street,
 Surry House, Moore Park.
 10 LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, water, good view, &c.

146 ed. Dunbar street, off Park road.

NO LET. HOUSE, six rooms, bath-room, wash-house, city view, large garden, fruit trees, Strawberry Hill stand; rent, 2s. Apply on premises.

NO LET. at John-street, Macdonaldsdown, two new villas, with balconies, callings up and down, plaster water. Apply to Mr. Favett.

NO LET. a COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, and wash-house; large yard and good supply of water. Rent Nine Cords

NO LET. from 15th September 1861, gentleman's RESIDENCE, in Macquarie-street, large yard, and minimum may be taken at a valuation. Apply Barclay, Kewton, Lamb.

NO LET. By View Terrace, Hargreaves-street, Paddington, 10 rooms, kitchen, bath, large yard, good supply water, gas laid on, rent 15s. Key, corner of Canada and Pulteney streets.

NO LET. 101, Cleveland-street, first-class 6-roomed HOUSE, verandah, washhouse; court and other yards;

and side entrance; veranda, and all conveniences.
ly, 24, Mid-Street, Chipping Norton.
O L E T, Holmick-tenace, a HOUSE, 6 rooms and
kitchen, washhouse, Copper, 2-stall stable and carriage
box. Forest Lodge, Lett, 41, T. & B. Leach, Jns.
ge-Street.
O PARTIES INQUIRING FOR COTTAGES AND
THE advertiser will give immediate possession of a handsome
TAGE, quite close to the Railway Station, in a suburb not
many miles from London.
T, care of Mr. H. S. CLARK, Jeweller, Port-Street,
sey.
P A V E R L E Y. - To LET, new HOUSE, 6 rooms;
rent, 15s per week. Aldwell and Stone, 90, Oxford-
STREET OFFICE TO LET, 15s. week. Vaughan's
STABLES TO LET, 12s. per week.
LARGE STABLES. STABLES. - Our Boys Hold
William-street.
P O R E S TO LET, central position. B., 336, George-

HORAGE, first-class for light goods. Apply Horse
 Woonough and Co., 77, York-street.
 D. LET, first-class large STORE, of George-street,
 near Hunter-street. J. Magreger, 330, George-street.
 TWO OFFICES to LET. Apply 42, Hunter-street,
 near the HERALD Office.
 D. TO LET, COACH-HOUSE and STABLE. 114,
 Victoria-street.
 D. LET, first-class large STORE, of George-street,
 near Hunter-street. J. Magreger, 330, George-street.
 D. LET, first-class brick STABLES, with loft, large
 yard and slane, and other conveniences, situated at
 George-street, Climpden. J. Woodward, Crown Inn, Regent-
 street, Climpden.

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